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SECONDARY ITEM REPAIR OF DEPOT REPARABLES.(U)
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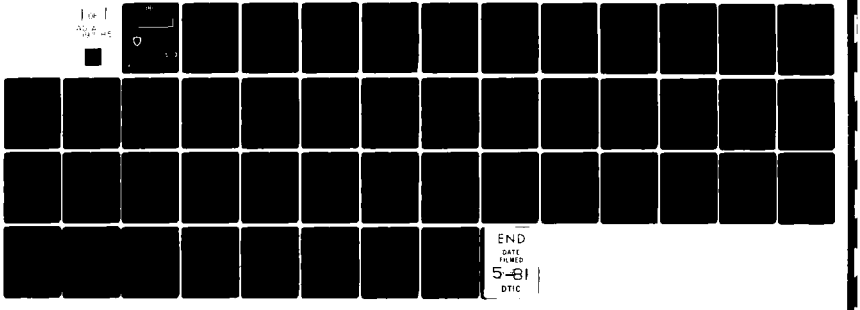

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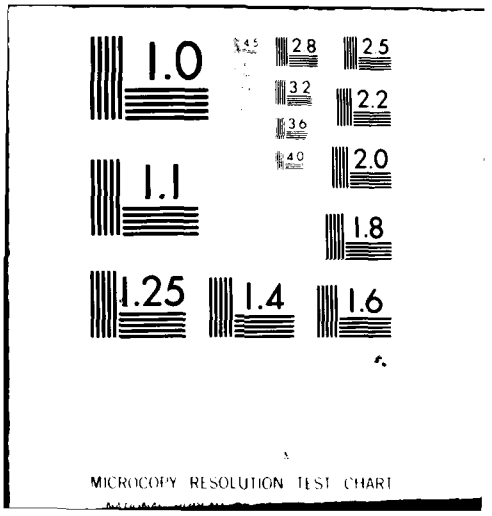
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AD-
FINAL REPORT
IRO REPORT NO. 255

AD A097185

SECONDARY ITEM REPAIR OF DEPOT REPARABLES

U.S. ARMY
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NOVEMBER 1980

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18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Maintenance
Supply
Readiness

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This study addresses the repair of secondary items at CONUS depots. Changes to management and operational procedures were developed to reduce Repair Cycle Time and to improve the responsiveness of the MRCs and depots to readiness requirements.

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SUMMARY

1. Background

In November 1975, OSD/OMB expressed dissatisfaction with the Army's repair cycle times. For the FY77 PAA budget request, all repair cycle times over five months were reduced by 20%. DARCOM tasked IRO to determine whether or not there was a basis for a reclama to this cut. Further, it was recommended that study be made of the Air Force repair scheduling system - the Air Force is able to turn items around much more quickly than the Army - to see whether a system of this kind could be used by the Army.

Coincidentally, further reductions were made by OSD/OMB for the FY78 PAA budget. This project was then initiated to develop management procedures to meet the OSD/OMB mark and to show initiatives in trying to deal with the problem to avoid additional costs in the PAA budget requests.

Beginning in January 1977, stock availability began a downward trend. Several months later, DARCOM formed a task group to investigate the causes and to make recommendations to reverse the trend. Several MRC's suggested the secondary item repair process contributed to the decline because of the inability to identify and repair items in a poor stockage position.

2. Study Objectives

Develop a secondary item maintenance management scheme which emphasizes:

a. Reduction in repair turn around time.

b. The readiness requirement of the MRCs.

3. Scope

The study addresses the repair of secondary items at CONUS depots in support of MRC requirements.

4. Methodology

Several study work groups were formed to identify problems in the depot repair process and to assist in the design of operating and management systems. These groups consisted of MRC DESCOM, Depot, LSSA and DARCOM representatives.

5. Summary of Findings

This report describes recommended changes to the management and operating procedures for secondary item repair at CONUS depots. These changes are designed to improve readiness through the effective use of a repair priority system and to reduce repair cycle times through intensive management of high dollar reparables. Major changes recommended are:

a. With CCSS, automatically assign repair priorities to all depot reparable programs based on the item's asset posture. Priorities are assigned to portions of the required quantity as opposed to the entire program.

b. Depots periodically revise schedules so as to induct all of the highest priority item quantities before moving to a lower priority group.

c. Each year, the MRC will identify, using a CCSS application, depot reparables in a buy and repair position for the coming execution year. These top dollar items will be thoroughly screened by the MRCs and depot to alleviate shortcomings in parts, financial, and technical support which may delay these programs.

d. Establish reporting procedures on the high dollar programs to measure depot production versus MRC requirements and support problems that delay these programs.

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CHAPTER I

SECONDARY ITEM MAINTENANCE SYSTEM SCHEME

1.1 Current System

Repair requirements for a five year horizon are generated by the Supply Control Study process at the MRCs. The item manager is responsible for reviewing these requirements, correcting known data errors, and updating the repair priority. The data is passed to the maintenance division in hard copy where the requirements are entered into the AMMDEX system for transmission to DESCOM.

DESCOM performs various funding, data, and capacity edits before passing requirements to the depot. At the depot, induction schedules are produced with the aid of the SPEEDEX system, considering MRC required delivery date, priority, part availability and available capacity and capability. More detail description and analysis of the current system are described in IRO Report, "Requirements-Driver Repair Scheduling System for Secondary Items," September 1977, ADA046579.

For several years, DARCOM, the MRCs and DESCOM have attempted to establish a program to place "special" emphasis on certain secondary items because of readiness, dollar or other operational considerations. The success of these programs has been marginal because of the lack of definitive selection procedures and detail scheduling and repair rules.

The use of the priority indicator assigned at the MRCs has proved inadequate in accelerating repair of critical items. In many instances, item managers fail to assign and update priorities based on current need.

1.2 Secondary Item Maintenance Redesign

Three factors should be considered in a secondary item maintenance priority scheme: readiness, repair cycle inventory investments, and depot productivity. Management and operating procedures are somewhat different for each. Maintaining readiness requires quick identification by the MRCs of deteriorating supply position. Depots likewise must react quickly to changing requirements and develop induction schedules accordingly. To dichotomize these factors, maintaining readiness can be viewed as a required short term action on individual items. Longer term actions are required to effectively

impact repair cycle investments and depot productivity. Repair cycle investments are determined by the long term average time required to turn around an unserviceable asset. The recurring lack of parts support and depot resources extends the average turn around time.

As with repair cycle investment, depot productivity suffers when resources are inadequate to meet production schedules. This is especially true in a production line repair environment where line stoppers can increase repair costs. Therefore, to increase depot productivity and decrease inventory investments, repair support must be available in order to meet long term production schedules. Because of the length of support pipelines, advance planning is necessary to provide adequate support.

The primary mission of depot repair is to support the customer in the field, or maintain readiness. Therefore, the majority of the secondary items will be repaired considering the readiness requirements. For a limited number of items, where substantial dollar savings can be realized, management and operating procedures will be geared to inventory investment and depot productivity savings. However, readiness considerations, when they arise, will take precedence over dollar savings.

CHAPTER II

MAINTENANCE PRIORITY INDICATOR-READINESS

To develop a readiness oriented depot repair system, three basic changes are necessary in the current system.

a. MRC repair requirements and priorities, as well as depot schedules, must be periodically revised to account for changing asset position.

b. Each depot's secondary item workload must be scheduled by priority level so that all requirements for the highest priority level are inducted first, provided the resources are available, before the next priority level requirements are inducted.

c. Eliminate stating requirements with required delivery dates (RDD); instead, requirements are to be based on when the unserviceable is expected to be available at the depot with the appropriate priority indicator. This eliminates two problems inherent in today's operations which are adversely affecting readiness. By stating a RDD based on the Repair Cycle Time, all historical delays are included thus extending the earliest production date. When depots are given induction requirements, production is dependent only on the priority and current support capability. Secondly, induction and production requirements today can fall into different fiscal years. In this case, the depots will slip induction to correspond to the production year PRON. Under this revision, inductions requirement will always correspond to the appropriate fiscal year PRON.

Implementing these concepts totally will significantly alter current operating procedures. To avoid disrupting the repair process during the "learning" phase of the new system, changes will be introduced in two phases.

2.1 Phase I - Maintenance Priority Scheme - Readiness

Phase I introduced ADP procedures to identify reparable secondary items, with unserviceable assets on hand, that are in a potential backorder status. The quantity needed to prevent the out-of-stock situation is passed to the depots where repair schedules are accelerated accordingly. This process should be observed long enough to determine the impact on the depots of quick reaction scheduling.

2.1.1 Requirements and Priority Determination

A standard ADP routine will be used by each MRC to identify depot

reparables that are projected in a backorder status a repair cycle time from the ADP run date. Attachment 1 provides detailed specifications. The desired acceleration quantity is the minimum of the quantity backordered at the RCT date and unserviceable (F) assets currently on hand. The end of the Repair Cycle Time is used to determine asset position since, on average, this would be when the repair process could alleviate a deteriorating asset posture. Moreover, though an item could be in a backorder status today, receipts from procurement could correct the situation before the end of the Repair Cycle Time.

2.1.2 MRC Procedures

This ADP product will be run, at minimum, monthly. The item manager will review the requirements and correct all known errors. The repair PRON will be annotated on the listing and forwarded to the NMP. (Attachment 2a).

The information can be passed to the depot through AMMDEX or by hard copy. Using AMMDEX, the NMP will produce a BTK, change of priority card, which will represent the quantity of F assets that need immediate induction. A unique priority code will be used to distinguish this requirement. Attachment 2b provides detailed information for using AMMDEX.

2.1.3 DESCOM/Depot Procedures

DESCOM receives the request for acceleration and applies the automatic authorization process which insures sufficient funding is available to meet the accelerated requirement. The information is passed to the appropriate repair depot.

Upon receipt of the accelerated maintenance request, the depot determines if the additional requirement can be inducted. Lack of manhours should not be a reason for not inducting the quantity since this request shall take precedence over other secondary item programs. Resource problems, such as parts support that would prevent the depot from accelerating production will be reported, via BTG narrative, back to the MRC. The depot will increase the current induction of the backorder item's program by the quantity indicated on the BTK card.

2.2 Final Design - Maintenance Priority Indicator-Readiness

The final design of the Maintenance Priority Scheme is dependent on

implementation of the Maintenance Data Management System (MDMS automation of the maintenance worksheet), redesign of the repair determination process, and evaluation of Phase I performance.

2.2.1 Repair Requirement and Determination

Repair requirements are stated as the month when unserviceable assets are expected to be available for repair along with a priority associated with a monthly quantity based on the asset position a RCT in the future. Priority one is associated with the quantity necessary to prevent a backorder status; priority two quantity indicates assets less than the Safety Level; priority three, less than Reorder Point; and, priority four, less than Requirements Objective. An example of the requirements display follows where the average month returns are 22 and the RCT is 3 months.

RETURNS	22	22	22	22	22
Priority	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1			2	5	10
2	10	15	10	10	12
3	10	5	10	7	
4	2	2			

For example, the induction requirement for March based on the 22 assets expected to be returned in month is 2 under priority 1. This indicates that 3 months from March there is a deficit of two assets expected. Ten assets repaired will bring the assets to the safety level and the remaining ten repaired will result in the asset position being less than the reorder point, but greater than the safety level.

2.2.2 Requirements Transmission

MDMS will enable the requirements information from CCSS to be automatically inputted into the AMMDEX system. Changes are not made to previous requirements as today, but instead the latest MRC computation supersedes previous requirements. A long range requirements schedule should be regarded as a financial and facility planning document only, with current repair requirements determined at frequent intervals as late as possible before the actual work is to be done. Depots receive the MRC requirement, as computed, with no alteration by DESCOM.

2.2.3 Depot Scheduling

Depots receive MRC requirements as computed and develop induction schedules periodically. For example, if the depots operate on a one month cycle, approximately one week before the beginning of the first of the month, induction schedules will be developed. These schedules will be based on the most current MRC requirements available. Again, these requirements are stated by priority and the month the unserviceable is available for induction. Induction for the coming month will be determined by scheduling first the priority one requirements, then proceeding to the next priority level.

Yet to be determined is the periodic cycle for developing induction schedules. Too long a cycle will adversely impact readiness; too short, will adversely impact depot productivity. Part of the evaluation of Phase I performance will be to determine the scheduling cycle.

CHAPTER III

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Selective Management Program is composed of items where substantial dollar savings can be realized by maintaining high visibility of the repair program. The dollar savings are either in Repair Cycle Time inventory investments or depot productivity costs.

The key to the success of the program is the degree of support planning involved to alleviate line stoppers in the repair process. Definite criteria are established for the selection of the item. Once the item is selected and determined supportable by both the MRC and depot, it will be managed under the program for the entire execution year.

3.1 Definition of Repair Cycle Time

Since one of the objectives of the program is to reduce the Repair Cycle Time, an operational definition of this is required. Repair Cycle Time (RCT) is composed of the Administrative Lead Time (ALTR), the Accumulation Time (ACCUM) and Repair Lead Time (RLT).

3.1.1 Administrative Lead Time

ALTR is defined as the time from when the item is received at depot supply and recorded in accountable records until induction if a requirement exists.

Events that contribute to ALTR can be insufficient depot capability/capacity, lack of piece parts, incomplete technical data, and delayed funding and requirements documentation.

For items under the Selective Management Program, ALTR should be lower than for items under other programs because of the support planning accomplished prior to the execution year. Actual measurement of ALTR is not possible at this time because ALTR is used to compute required delivery dates. When RDES states requirements as the receipt of the unserviceable at depot supply with the appropriate priority code, ALTR can be measured accurately. Until then, ALTR will be set at zero for selective management items and one month for the remainder of the depot reparables.

3.1.2 Accumulation Time

This is the quantity, expressed in months, required to form an economic production lot. Current DARCOM policy states Accumulation Time will be zero, unless otherwise justified.

3.1.3 Repair Lead Time

RLT is from induction until completion of the repair process and reporting of the item as serviceable in the MRC accountable records.

Repair Lead Time consists of actual repair time, packaging and reporting to the MRC "A" condition. A routine was developed to measure RLT and was implemented in CCSS with Release 57. The FIA file is used to measure each item's condition code M to condition A times over a two year base. The average is then loaded into sector 13-06 of the NSNMDR. To minimize RCT, the depots should limit the induction of unserviceables to that quantity on which work can begin immediately.

3.2 Selective Management Candidate Items

MRC's will run SCR XMMRSC835501, Candidate Item - Depot Selective Management (Attachment 3), after the December Budget Strat Data is available. This product displays secondary items in a buy/repair position for the apportionment year. Items are sequenced by dollar value of return rate or procurement dollar per repair cycle month. At most, 50 items will be selected from the top ranked items. These items are considered for this program since reduction in their Repair Cycle Times will result in the greatest procurement dollar saving. An additional 25 items may be selected by the Command based on other information.

Depots will also submit a candidate list of secondary items which require production line repair operation. These will be those items where short term revisions to induction schedules adversely affect depot productivity. Also, for these items the lack of support can increase repair cost by the disruption of a production line repair process.

3.3 Support Planning

a. MRC's will follow support planning procedures similar to those described in Attachment 4 to screen the candidate list for potential support problems. Attachment 5 gives support planning procedures developed by MICOM for their own support planning. This review checks for piece part support, unserviceable

asset generation, and technical data completeness for the target year repair program. Deficiencies will be corrected or the item removed from the candidate list. The procedures described are primarily manual but, with implementation of the Maintenance Data Management System, they will be automated.

b. DESCOM/Depot will receive the screened candidate list and evaluate the support necessary to meet MRC requirements. This includes a capacity/capability check and a review of piece part, asset, or other support problems encountered in prior or current year programs for the item.

c. MRC's and depots will negotiate candidate items and production schedules to arrive at the target year Selective Management Program. DESCOM will be responsible for coordinating the negotiation process and generating program status reports.

3.4 Program Execution

a. MRC's will maintain high visibility of the repair programs to insure parts and assets will support depot production. Selective Management items will be on the ARIL with automatic Return Code E. Problems identified by the depots will receive immediate attention and corrective actions will be taken.

b. The program will be evaluated by comparing production to negotiated schedules. Problems causing slippages will be reported to the responsible source utilizing current procedures.

3.5 Selective Management Program Change

a. Selective Management item requirement changes will be submitted no later than two months prior to the production quarter.

b. Item deletion/addition must be coordinated with the repair depot and submitted one quarter prior to the item's first production quarter.

3.6 Evaluation of Selective Management Program

a. The evaluation of the program will be based on depots producing MRC quarterly requirements and the adequacy of support the MRC provided in meeting quarterly requirements.

b. Two months prior to each production quarter, the MRC will send DARCOM the SM requirements as submitted to the depot for the upcoming quarter.

c. One week after the quarter close, the depots will send DARCOM item production data indicating where slippage occurred and for what reason (piece parts, unserviceables, capacity, etc.).

d. DARCOM will evaluate this information to determine the degree of support and the adherence to requirements achieved by the MRCs and depots.

ATTACHMENT 1

ACCELERATE MAINTENANCE REQUEST

1. An output report will be produced from this process. It will be entitled ACCELERATE MAINTENANCE REQUEST. There will be two parts to the report. Both parts will be furnished to the item manager. Part 1 will be annotated and forwarded to the National Maintenance Point (NMP). Part 2 will be used as a basis for annotating Part 1 and will be filed in the item manager's folder for the item.

2. Part 1 will be organized by NIIN of PRISN within analyst. Page break will be on analyst. Part 2 will be in the same sequence. However, the page break will be upon a change in PRISN or analyst. Within a PRISN, the sector 5 data will be sequenced in the same order that it is sequenced in the NSNMDR.

3. The NSNMDR will be scanned. All items currently studied within RD&ES will be considered, provided the recoverability code is equal to D, L, C, F or H. Items with a need for accelerated maintenance and available unserviceables not already inducted will be listed on this report. Items without this need or without unserviceables on hand will be excluded from this report.

4. The source of the data elements shown on the report will be discussed in the narratives that follows:

PART 1

a. ANALYST — The ANAL-CD from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

b. REPORT DATE — The run date of the process displayed in ordinal and calendar sequence.

c. PAGE — The entire report, both parts numbered consecutively.

d. PRISN — From the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

e. QTY — The quantity shown will be the value computed and shown on part 2 as the quantity recommended for accelerated maintenance. See part 2 for a further description on how this value is derived.

f. PRIORITY — This value will always reflect a constant value of Ø1.

g. FIA-CD — The FIA-CD from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

h. PRON — The heading will be printed but no value will be printed. The item manager will have to determine which PRON to put his priority change against.

PART 2

a. ANALYST — The ANAL-CD from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

b. REPORT DATE — The run date of the process displayed in ordinal and calendar sequence.

c. PAGE — The entire report, both parts numbered consecutively.

d. PRISN — From the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

e. ITEM MANAGER — The ITMUM from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

f. FIA — The FIA-CD from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

g. SMC — The study method code (SMC) from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

h. RC — The recoverability code (RECOV-CD) from the fixed header of the NSNMDR.

i. FRR — The final recovery rate FNL-RECOV-RT from sector 13 segment 1 of the NSNMDR. If a value is not available, a constant of 100% will be used and displayed and an asterisk printed behind the field.

j. RLT — The repair leadtime (REP-LT) from sector 13 segment 1 of the NSNMDR. If the REP-LT in 1301 has a decimal value, it will re rounded upward to a whole number for use in this process. If a value is not available a constant of 2 will be used and displayed and an asterisk printed behind the field.

5. Sector 5 NSNMDR.

a. The data displayed in this section will be those extracted from sector 1 and sector 5 of the NSNMDR. The two sectors will be matched up based on RELCD. The printing of NSN will be suppressed for the Prime NSN, RELCD equal to zero. The NSN will be printed for related items (RELCD unequal to zero). The NSN will be printed the first time it occurs for a given RELCD and suppressed thereafter.

b. NSN — Sector 01 RELSN, related stock number.

c. RELCD — Sector 01 and 05 RELCD, relationship code.

d. IMPC — Sector 01 IMPC, inventory management processing code.

e. PNS — Sector 05 PART-NO-SUF-CD, part number suffix code.

f. QTY-OH — Sector 05 QTY-OH, quantity on hand.

g. LOC — Sector 05 LOC-CD, location code.

h. OP — Sector 05 OP-CD, ownership purpose code.

i. CD — Sector 05 COND-CD, condition code.

j. FRZ-QTY — Sector 05 FRZ-QTY, freeze quantity.

k. All data in sector 5 will be printed regardless of its use in computations. Sector 01 data will be suppressed if there is no corresponding sector 5 data. That is, any sector 1, for which there is no sector 5, will be suppressed.

6. The remainder of the report can be discussed from one of two angles. Some of the elements on the face of the report are derived from other elements on the report and can be discussed in terms of how they relate to one another. A second and more detailed discussion is necessary for those elements that are derived from other sources.

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT--The sum of the RECURRING DEMAND REQMT., the PROGRAMED DEMAND REQMT. and the DUE OUT.

b. RECOVERABLE IN SHOP ASSETS--Derived by multiplying the IN SHOP ASSETS by the Final Recovery Ratio.

c. TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS--The sum or the SERVICEABLE STK OH, DUE IN PROCUREMENT. DUE IN OTHER, and RECOVERABLE IN SHOP ASSETS.

d. NET REQUIREMENT--The TOTAL REQUIREMENT minus the TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS will equal the net requirement. If the net requirement is equal to or less than zero, the item will be bypassed and will not be printed.

e. RECOVERABLE UNSERV,STK OH--Derived by Multiplying the UNSERVICEABLE STK OH by the Final Recovery Ratio. If there are no unserviceable stocks on hand, the item will be bypassed and not printed.

f. RECOMMEND ACCELERATED MAINTENANCE--The NET REQUIREMENT or as much of it as there are RECOVERABLE UNSERV. STK OH to meet that requirement will be posted as the Recommended Accelerated Maintenance quantity.

g. RECURRING DEMAND REQMT.--This process will pick up the latest Item Management Plan (IMP) on the item. The Worldwide Recurring Demand

Requirements and the Worldwide Replenishment Demand Requirements lines will be summed from cutoff for a number of months equal to the repair leadtime (RLT) shown on this report, to provide this quantity.

h. PROGRAMED DEMAND REQMT.--The Worldwide Initial Issue Demand Requirements line and the Worldwide Programed Demand Requirement line of the IMP will be summed from cutoff for a number of months equal to the repair leadtime (RLT) shown on the report to provide this quantity.

i. DUE OUT.

(1) Due Out will be summarized from sector 6 of the NSNMDR. Sector 6 will be scanned and all QTY-DO will be excluded or included.

(2) The narrative following will list the reasons for excluding the sector segment record:

(a) The QTY-DO will be excluded if the QTY-DO is negative.

(b) The QTY-DO will be excluded if the ownership-purpose code is equal to B, C, D, E, S, or T. All mobilization requirements and assets will be excluded from consideration in this system.

(c) The sector record will be excluded if the CON-CD in sector 6 is equal to 'H.'

(d) The sector record will be excluded if the OP-CD is equal to 'M' and the PC M Switch in the GA parameter is other than blank.

(e) Each sector 6 record will be assigned a Claimant Code based on the ownership purpose code in the record. See the Claimant Category Decision Table for the relationship between OP-CD and Claimant Codes. The condition code will not be used in assigning a claimant code for sector 6, although it will be used for sectors 5 and 8.

(f) The Claimant Code assigned to the sector 6 record will be matched against the Claimant Codes in the GE parameter. Any sector 6 that matches will be excluded if the Action Code in the GE parameter is equal to 'E.' Any sector 6 that does not match will be excluded if the Action Code in the GE parameter is equal to 'I.'

(g) Lastly, the systems date plus the rounded repair leadtime will be compared to the Computed Required Delivery Date (CRDD). If the CRDD is greater, i.e., further out in the future, the record will be excluded.

(3) In summary then, if a record meets any of the reasons for exclusion, it will be excluded, whereas if it fails all these checks, it will be included.

(4) The negative check, the claimant code check, the RELCD check, the COND-CD check, the P/C M switch check are identical to the checks used in the Requirements Determination and Execution System. The exclusion of MOB is different because RDES does not specifically exclude MOB whereas this system does. There is a considerable difference between the Future Materiel Obligation check of the RDES, which does such thing as counting certain IMPCs and International Logistics (IL) as a backorder regardless of RDD and excluding other due out if beyond the current date, and this system, which counts all due out as backorders if and only if within the repair leadtime.

j. SERVICEABLE STK OH, IN SHOP ASSETS, UNSERVICEABLE STK OH.

(1) Sector 5 will be summarized and excluded or included. If included it will be summarized into SERVICEABLE STK-OH, IN SHOP ASSETS, or UNSERVICEABLE STK OH. Stock on hand intransit between wholesale depots, shown in sector 8 by a DIC of 'DFK' will be treated identically to sector 5 in

summarizing assets.

(2) The narrative following will list the reasons for excluding the sector segment record.

(a) The QTY-OH and FRZ-QTY will be summed and treated as the sector 5 quantity. If the sector 5 quantity is negative it will be excluded.

(b) If the OP-CD is equal to B, C, D, E, S, or T, the record will be excluded.

(c) If the COND-CD is equal to 'H' it will be excluded.

(d) The sector record will be excluded if the OP-CD is equal to 'M' and the PCM switch in the GA parameter is other than blank.

(e) The Claimant Code processing discussed under DUE OUT and shown in the Claimant Code Category Decision Table will also be applied to sector 5. Unlike sector 6, the condition code may determine Claimant Code assignment.

(f) The relationship (RELCD) in sector 5 will be matched to its corresponding RELCD in sector 1 and in sector 19, segment 1. Any sector 5 record will be excluded if the Inventory Management Processing Code (IMPC) in the corresponding sector 1 is equal to '9B.' Also, any sector 5 will be excluded if the IMPC is equal to 6A, 6L or 9E unless there is an End Item Parts Relationship Code (EI-PRT-REL) in sector 1901 (with the same RELCD) with a value equal to 63.

(3) Once an item is categorized as included or excluded, the sector 5 quantity will be summarized based on its condition code. See the sector 5 Summarization chart for this criteria. Once again, sector 8 DIC 'DFK' will use the same criteria for exclusion and summarization as sector 5.

k. DUE IN PROCESSING IN GENERAL.

(1) Most of the same exclusion criteria used on other sectors will also apply to sector 8.

(a) If the NET-DI-QTY is negative, it will be excluded.

(b) If the OP-CD is equal to BCDEST, the record will be excluded.

(c) If the COND-CD is equal to 'H' it will be excluded.

(d) The sector will be excluded if the OP-CD is equal to 'M' and the PC M Switch in the GA parameter is other than blank.

(e) The Claimant Code processing discussed under Due Out and shown in the Claimant Code Category Decision Table will also be applied to sector 8. Unlike sector 6, the condition code may determine Claimant Code assignment.

(f) The same relationship code processing applied to sector 5 will be applied to sector 8.

(2) In addition to these criteria, others unique to sector 8 apply that will result in exclusion or bypass of the records involved.

(a) Any records with a DIC of DDM, DFM or DFN will be bypassed.

(b) Any record classified as in other than serviceable condition will be excluded. Serviceable in RDES is considered condition codes A, B, C, D, E, G, L, or N. Unserviceable due in will not be used in this system.

(c) The current date will be converted to days. The rounded repair leadtime months will be converted to days by multiplying the number of months by 30.5. The result will be added to the current date in days to give a point in time in the future. Due In falling on or before that point in time will be counted. Due In falling after that point in time will be excluded.

1. DUE IN PROCUREMENT.

(1) See the sector 08 summarization decision logic table for the processing of sector 8. If a sector 8 is not excluded for any other reason, it may be excluded because it is due in after the current date plus a repair leadtime. The development of that point in time has been discussed above.

(2) Depending upon the DIC and other criteria, the data elements used in the development of the due in date will vary.

(a) If the DIC is equal to DD and the FUND-CERT-CD is other than 3, the due in date will equal the sector 0801 RQN-DT plus the ALT plus 30 days. See the PROLT flowchart for the development of the ALT.

(b) If the FUND-CERT-CD is equal to 3, sector 0802 records will be used if present.

1 If sector 0802 is present and the Shipment Date is greater than Ø, the due in date will equal the sector 0802 Shipment Date plus 30 days.

2 If sector 0802 is present and the Shipment Date is not greater than Ø, the due in date will equal the CONT-DLVR-SCH plus 30 days.

3 If sector 0802 records are not present or are present but their combined quantities do not equal the 0801 quantity, the due in date for the remaining 0801 quantity will equal the sector 0801 RQN-DT plus the reorder determination time plus the PROLT-MO plus 30 days. The Reorder Determination Time is available in sector 13 segment 1. If sector 1301 is not present, .5 will be used as the Reorder Determination Time. See the PROLT flowchart for the development of that data element.

4 See the DUE IN PROCUREMENT Due In Date Development W-O Diagram for a simplified display of the criteria and data elements going into the

development of the due in point.

5 The basic procedure is to convert date to days and compare these to each other. See the End Point and Due In Point Example for an example of the date calculations required.

m. DUE IN OTHER

(1) See the sector 08 summarization decision logic table for the processing of sector 8. The sector 0801 EST-DLVR-DT will be used to determine the due in point for due in other.

n. EXCLUDED ASSETS

Each category of excluded assets corresponds to a category of included assets and has been discussed above in conjunction with them.

o. The Item Management Plan (IMP) is always cut off at the end of a month with the data beginning in the month following cutoff. This process will pick up and retain the latest IMP and will display those months on the report.

Claimant Category Decision Table

COND-CD	OP-CD	Claimant Category
H	any	AH
L	any	AL
P	any	AP
any other	1 through 9	1_
any other	G	G_
any other	F	F_
any other	L	L_
any other	M	M_
any other	W	W_
any other	X	X_
any other	Y	Y_
any other	Z	Z_
any other	(any other)	A_

END POINT AND DUE IN POINT EXAMPLE

1. Example of the Calculation of Ending Point for Inclusion of Due In.

   CURRENT DATE = 79Ø65

   REPAIR LEADTIME - 3.

   (79 X 365) + Ø65 + (3 X 30.5) = 28991

2. Example of the Calculation of Due In Date.

   RQN-DT = 77330

   REOR-DETER-TIME = Ø.5

   ALT = 3.8

   PLT = 10.2

   30 days = 30.5

   (77 X 365) + 330 + = 28435

   (0 X 30.5) + (5 X 3) = 15

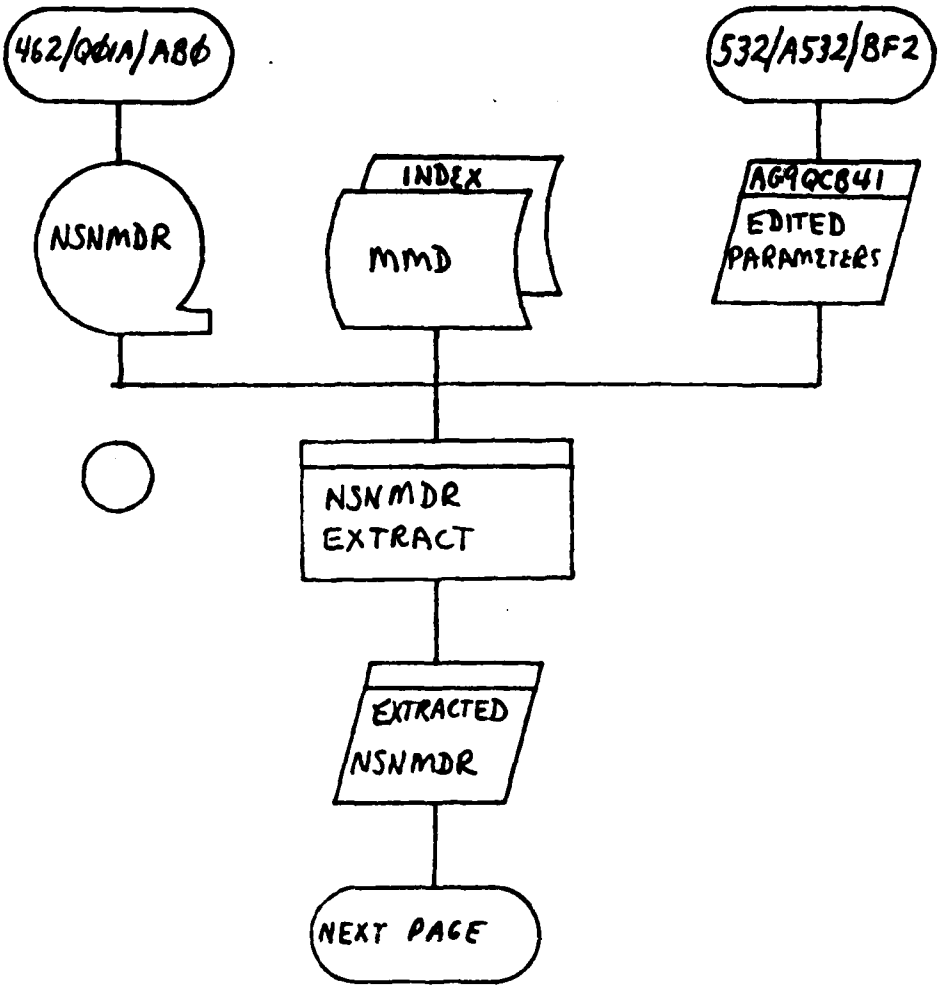
   (3 X 30.5) + (8 X 3) = 115.5

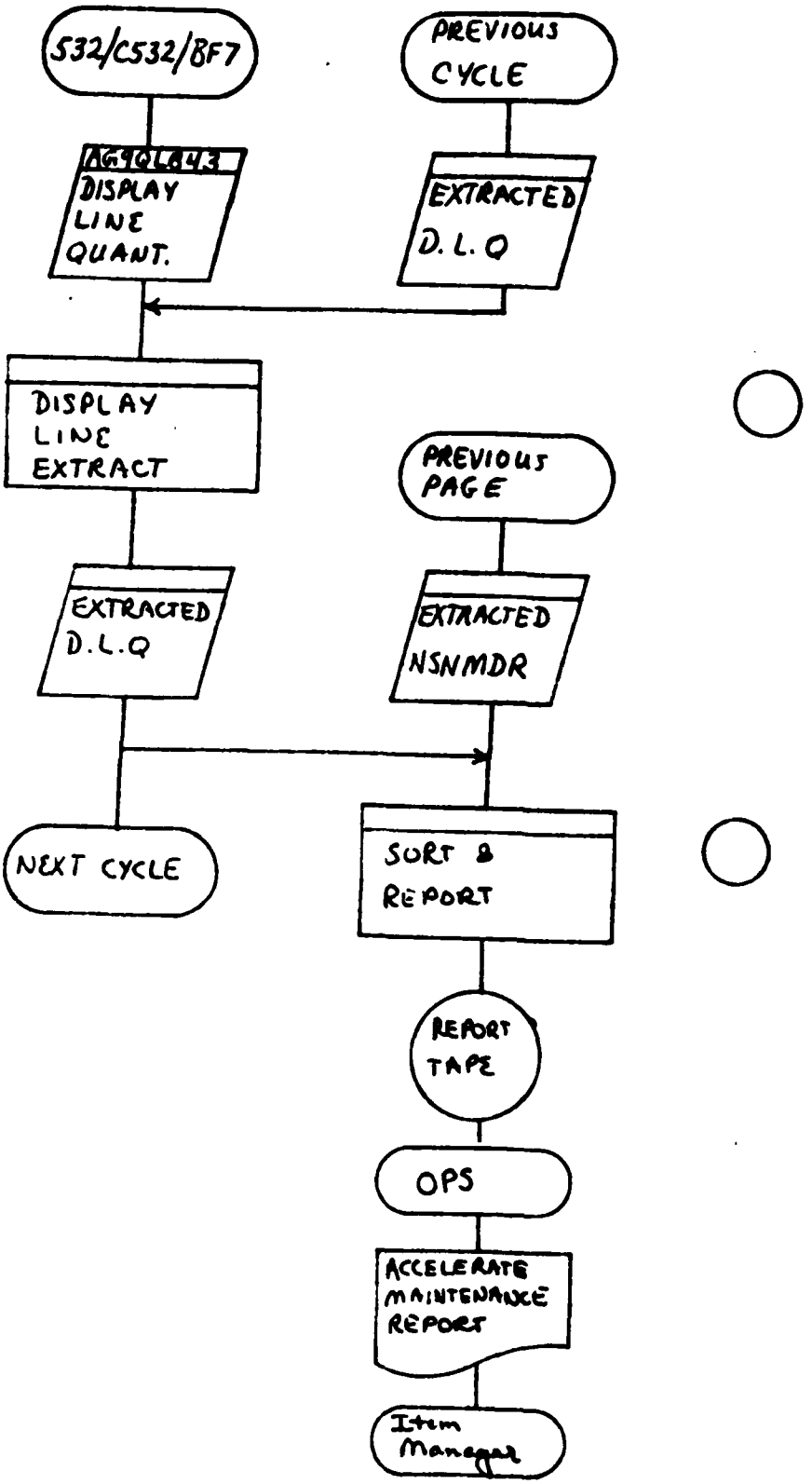
   (10 X 30.5) + (2 X 3) = 311

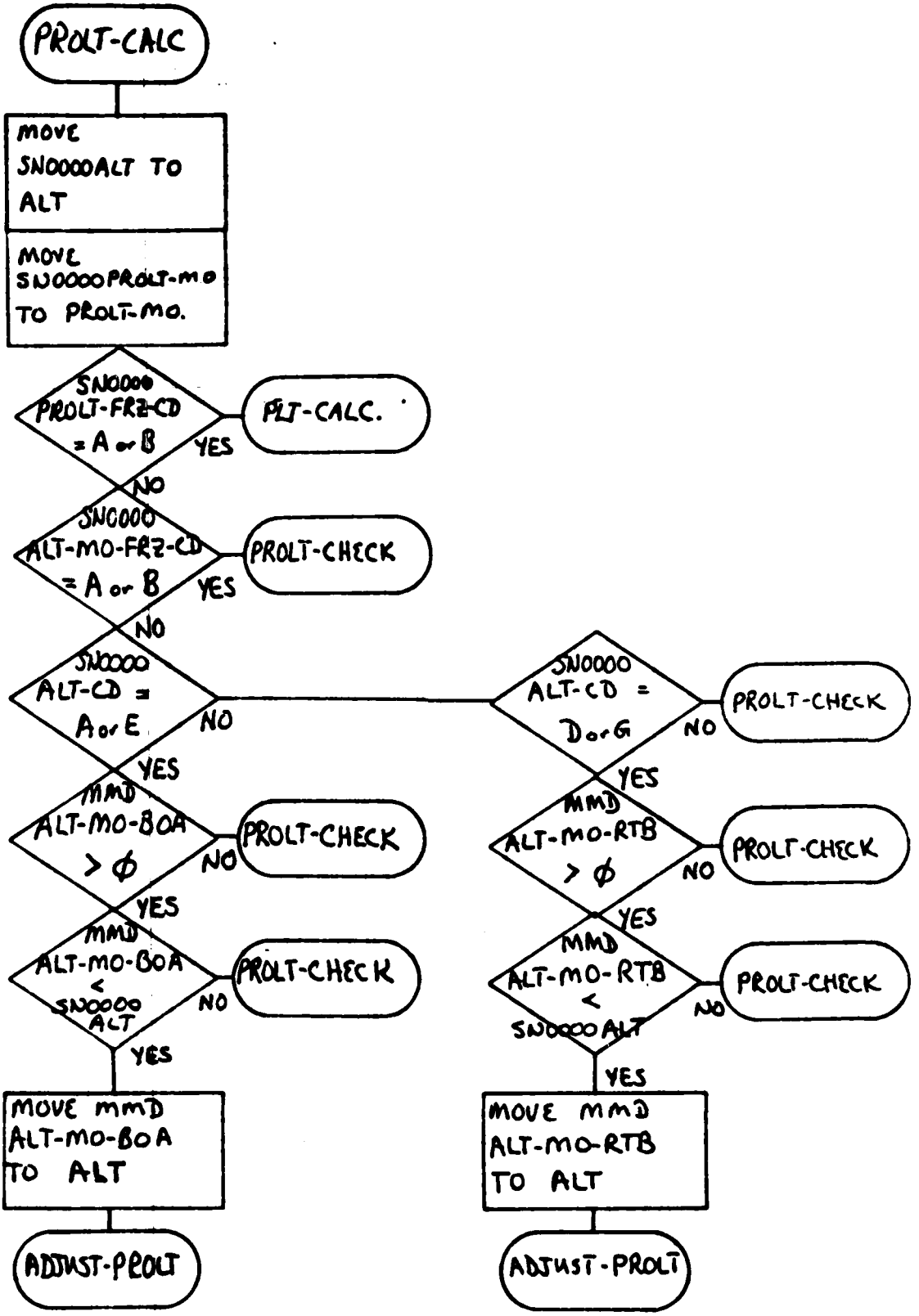
   + 30.5 = 30.5

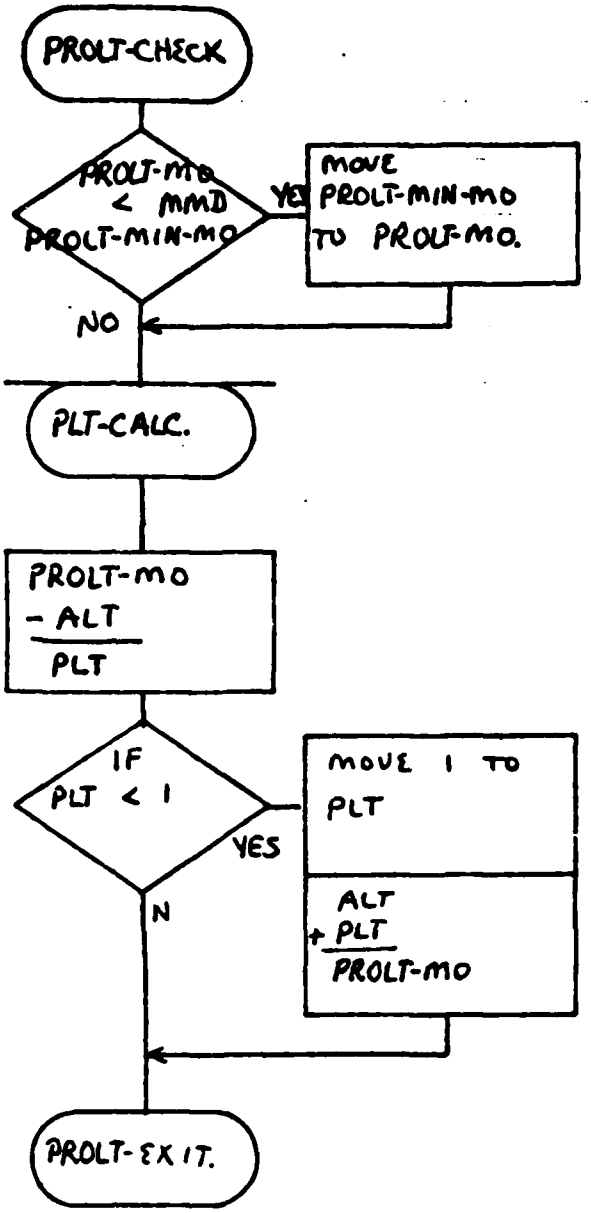
   28907

Since the Due in point is less than or prior than the ending point, the due in quantity will be included in the calculation.


462/Q6IA/AB6
532/A532/BF2
NSNMDR
INDEX
MMD
AG9QCB41
EDITED
PARAMETERS
NSNMDR
EXTRACT
EXTRACTED
NSNMDR
NEXT PAGE


532/C532/BF7
PREVIOUS CYCLE
AG9QL443
DISPLAY LINE QUANT.
EXTRACTED D.L.Q
DISPLAY LINE EXTRACT
PREVIOUS PAGE
EXTRACTED D.L.Q
EXTRACTED NSNMDR
NEXT CYCLE
SORT & REPORT
REPORT TAPE
OPS
ACCELERATE MAINTENANCE REPORT
Item Manager


PROLT-CALC
MOVE SN0000ALT TO ALT
MOVE SN0000PROLT-MO TO PROLT-MO.
SN0000 PROLT-FRZ-CD = A or B
YES
PLT-CALC.
NO
SN0000 ALT-MO-FRZ-CD = A or B
YES
PROLT-CHECK
NO
SN0000 ALT-CD = A or E
NO
YES
MMD ALT-MO-BOA > ϕ
NO
PROLT-CHECK
YES
MMD ALT-MO-BOA < SN0000 ALT
NO
PROLT-CHECK
YES
MOVE MMD ALT-MO-BOA TO ALT
ADJUST-PROLT
SN0000 ALT-CD = D or G
NO
PROLT-CHECK
YES
MMD ALT-MO-RTB > ϕ
NO
PROLT-CHECK
YES
MMD ALT-MO-RTB < SN0000 ALT
NO
PROLT-CHECK
YES
MOVE MMD ALT-MO-RTB TO ALT
ADJUST-PROLT


PROLT-CHECK
PROLT-MO < MMD PROLT-MIN-MO
YES
MOVE PROLT-MIN-MO TO PROLT-MO.
NO
PLT-CALC.
PROLT-MO - ALT / PLT
IF PLT < 1
YES
MOVE 1 TO PLT
ALT + PLT / PROLT-MO
N
PROLT-EXIT.

Sector 5 Summarization

COND-CD	Status	Target Field
A B C D E G L or N	Included	SERVICEABLE STK OH
M	"	IN SHOP ASSETS
Not (ABCDEGLN or M)	"	UNSERVICEABLE STK OH
A B C D E G L or N	Excluded	Excluded SERVICEABLE STK OH
M	"	Excluded IN SHOP ASSETS
Not (A B C D E G L N or M)	"	Excluded UNSERVICEABLE STK OH

PRIISN / ITEM NAME	FIA	SMC	RC	FRR	RLT	SECTOR 5 NSNMDR NSN	RELCD	IMPC	PNS	QTY-OH	LOC	OP CD	FRZ-QTY
5830-01-0307339 INTERCOMMUNICATION	LT1DS	H2	F	1.00	4	- -	0	1C		1	AN5	A A	
						- -	0	1C		3	AN5	D A	
RECURRING DEMAND REQMT.	27	*				- -	0	1C		7	BK4	F F	
PROGRAMMED DEMAND REQMT.	21	*				- -	0	1C		16	BK4	F M	
DUE OUT	121					5830-00-1870605	1	6A		17	BK4	A F	
TOTAL REQUIREMENT				169		5830-00-5661475	3	6K		16	BK4	F F	
						5830-00-5661475	3	6K		45	BK4	F M	
SERVICEABLE STK OH	2					5830-00-5661475	3	6K		1	BK4	8 D	
DUE IN PROCUREMENT	80												
DUE IN OTHER	0												
IN SHOP ASSETS	(61)												
RECOVERABLE IN SHOP ASSETS	61												
TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS				143									
NET REQUIREMENT				26									
UNSERVICEABLE STK OH	(40)												
RECOVERABLE UNSERV STK OH				40									
RECOMMEND ACCEL. MAINT.					26								

30

EXCLUDED ASSETS

DUE OUT	(59)
SERVICEABLE STK OH	(3)
DUE IN PROCUREMENT	(686)
DUE IN OTHER	(0)
IN SHOP ASSETS	(0)
UNSERVICEABLE STK OH	(0)

* FROM IMP. CUTOFF END OF APR.
USING REQMTS. BEGINNING IN MONTH MAY

ATTACHMENT 2A

BACKORDER IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR SECONDARY ITEMS - MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

The backorder identification process will be used to identify high priority repair IPD's for organic secondary item repair. Only items appearing on the list will carry the following priorities unless division authorization is obtained. The codes will be assigned as follows:

(1) IPD 03 for Selective Management items for only that quantity shown as "recommended accelerated maintenance."

(2) IPD 04 for Non-Selective Management items for the "recommended accelerated maintenance."

Other IPD's assigned to secondary item repair (05 and lower) will be assigned according to current MRC directives.

The Backorder Identification program will be run two weeks prior to the start of a new month. Parts one and two will be distributed to the item managers for validation of the output product. When reviewing these products, be sure that:

(1) Only programs with current year PRONs are accelerated.

(2) Accelerated quantities do not exceed the planned program quantity.

(3) If new programs need to be established or planned quantities increased, this action will take place prior to any acceleration action.

Once the product has been validated, the item manager will annotate part one with the maintenance PRON and any correction to the accelerated maintenance quantity. It will then be passed to the NMP. These actions should carry a suspense date of five working days after the product has been distributed to the item manager.

ATTACHMENT 2B

BACKORDER IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR SECONDARY ITEMS - NMP/AMMDEX

The NMP will be responsible for transferring the hard copy output to BTK cards for transmission to DESCOM.

(1) Procedures for PRONS with no previous 03/04 priority requirements.

The quantity under "recommends accelerated quantity" will be placed on the BTK with the appropriate priority designator. The corresponding quantity will be reduced from the lowest IPD for that PRON.

(2) Procedures for PRON with previous 03/04 priority codes.

To avoid invalid accumulation of 03/04 requirements, the recommended acceleration quantity must be adjusted to reflect prior 03/04 requirements not inducted or complete. Previous quantities not inducted (condition M) or completed (condition A) are part of the quantity shown in the current run.

Using the telecommunication link, the NMP will determine that quantity of [illegible] requirements not inducted or completed. This amount will be subtracted from the accelerated maintenance quantity on part 1 to arrive at current requirements. This current requirement will be added to the existing 03/04 quantities with the corresponding quantity subtracted from the lowest IPD quantity. (Example 1) If the current quantity is less than zero, no action will be taken. (Example 2) A suspense of five days will be established for this action.

Example 1

Recommended Accelerated Quantity

From part 1 - 10

Previous BTK priority indicator

Priority	03	13
Quantity	[illegible]	[illegible]

03 Completions - 4

03 Work in Process - 2

03 Not Inducted - [illegible] - 6 = 2

Updated BTK Card

Current requirement 10 - 2 = 8

Priority	03	13
Quantity	16	27

Example 2

Recommended Accelerated Quantity - 10

	Previous BTK	
Priority	03	13
Quantity	14	10

03 Completions - 1

03 Work in Process - 1

03 Not Inducted - 12

Current Requirements 10 - 12 = -2

No BTK update necessary

(3) Once the BTK card has been submitted, the NMP will return Part 1 to the item manager with information written on each NSN/PRON on what action was taken (Example 3).

Example 3 (Based on Example 1)

Previous 03/04 Requirements Not Inducted

2

Current Accelerated Quantity

8

Current BTK Transmitted	Priority	03	13
	Quantity	16	27

Current Induction Schedule

Current Production Schedule

Audit Trails

The item manager will retain Part 1 and Part 2 at least through the duration of the test. DARCOM will use this output to evaluate the test.

Responsibilities

The responsibility for the backorder identification program and procedures reside with the Materiel Management Directorate. These functional procedures will be distributed to the divisions within Materiel Management responsible for the execution of the program. Also the function procedures will be sent to the NMP to provide the appropriate authorization required to transmit these requirements to DESCOM.

ATTACHMENT 2C

BACKORDER IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR SECONDARY ITEM - DESCOM/DEPOT

DESCOM

1. General

DESCOM will review and process BTK, BTD, and BTG cards initiated by the MRCs and depots. This requires no change in current operations. Additionally, DESCOM will use the automatic authorization process to insure sufficient funding is available to accelerate repair schedules.

2. Functional Responsibilities

DESCOM will receive the BTK, priority cards from the depots, update master files and pass this information to the depots. When the BTK card is received, the automatic authorization indicator will be applied to the MFM PRON record for the priority request. This insures that sufficient authorization is available to accelerate depot schedules.

DESCOM will also receive BTD/BTG information from the depots indicating the inability to accelerate priority programs. Narrative code 7 will be used to indicate this situation.

3. Command Emphasis

DESCOM must require that the depots respond to MRC request to accelerate production for high priority requests.

DEPOT

1. General

Upon receipt of priority requirements, depots will induct the stated quantity immediately, provided assets and parts are available. If this requirement cannot be totally met, the depot will pass a narrative card to DESCOM indicating the quantity not inducted and reasons why.

2. Functional Requirements

BTK/BTG cards received from DESCOM will be processed in the normal standard system daily processing cycle. The resulting output is a "Program Notice" displaying the change in priority from the BTK and the associated narrative from the BTG.

The production controller will review the request for accelerated production utilizing standard SDS products and processes to insure availability

of assets and parts and determine the impact on resources. Upon completion of the review, a decision will be made as to whether the acceleration of priority requests indicates the need for immediate inductions. If acceleration is possible, schedules will be changed using standard SDS processes.

If assets or parts are not available and acceleration cannot be accommodated, a BTD card with narrative code 7 and a BTG narrative card will be prepared and forwarded to DESCOM advising them of this fact and the reasons why. Lack of manhours should not be a constraint since the nature of the transaction should give the program priority over other programs.

In the case of partial accommodation, both actions will be taken; i.e., a schedule adjustment for the quantity that can be accelerated and a BTD/BTG narrative submission explaining reasons for not accelerating.

3. Command Emphasis/Regulations

The transactions to upgrade priorities must be recognized as requests to accelerate production to relieve a deteriorated supply position. Failure to take action can adversely impact the readiness posture of organizations and units requiring the item. This message must be emphasized through all levels of command to motivate and encourage individuals to take the required actions. DRC Reg. 750-37, LSSA FOI's and depot internal operating procedures and policy statements to require compliance.

ATTACHMENT 3

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CANDIDATE LIST SCR

These ADP routine ranks secondary items in a buy position by the dollar value of monthly returns. Each month reduction in repair cycle time will reduce procurement dollars by the dollar amount in the last column labelled "AY AV 30 RTN DV." Procurement dollars cannot be reduced by an amount greater than the column labelled "AY PWD DV."

FSCLSN	R C	UPRICE	ANVL	FIA	ALT-R RLT	ITEM NAME	AY PWD QTY	AY AV MO RTN QTY	AY PWD DV	AY RTN
1440 00 1401529	D $	14,310.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 02.5	SIGHT,OPTICAL,G	50	27$	715,500.00$	
1430 00 7851173	L $	4,398.00	SLF17	LT1DS	01.0 10.9	OSCILLATOR,RADI	213	70$	936,774.00$	
1420 01 0510149	L $	15,502.00	SKA36	LT12C	01.0 02.0	GUIDANCE SECTIO	27	12$	418,554.00$	
1430 00 1472092	D $	9,533.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.9	MISSILE GUIDANC	23	17$	219,259.00$	
1430 01 0714163	D $	13,122.89	SLG43	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	PUMP	29	10$	380,563.81$	
1260 01 0560012	L $	64,710.00	SKA50	LX4FK	01.0 15.0	TRANSMITTER COM	27	2$	1,747,170.00$	
5[illegible]5 01 0495054	D $	1,591.00	SNN16	LX4E5	01.0 01.0	VEHICLE POWER C	941	72$	1,497,131.00$	
6625 01 0567870	D $	11,958.30	SLG47	LT1DS	01.0 12.0	MULTIMETER,DIGI	17	7$	203,291.10$	
1430 01 0403750	L $	1,764.00	SNN01	LT1E5	01.0 02.0	CONTROL,SIGNAL	157	46$	276,948.00$	
1430 01 0638744	D $	7,356.00	SLG34	LT4DS	01.0 09.0	GENERATOR ASSEM	16	10$	117,696.00$	
1430 01 0637871	L $	6,900.55	SKA42	LT4D7	05.0 09.0	RECEIVER	43	10$	296,723.65$	
1440 00 4555905	D $	6,895.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 01.8	TRAVERSING UNIT	86	10$	593,056.00$	
1430 01 0648015	D $	66,944.85	SLF50	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	STABILIZING SYS	6	1$	401,669.10$	
4320 00 8750833	D $	4,255.00	SLG43	LT1DS	01.0 06.9	PUMP,ROTARY	75	14$	319,125.00$	
6920 00 4555839	D $	4,240.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 02.7	CONSOLE,INSTRUC	43	12$	182,320.00$	
1440 00 4559406	D $	2,556.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 02.9	TRACKER ASSEMBL	83	17$	212,148.00$	
2835 00 1168684	L $	41,583.36	SEM28	LT1EU	01.0 06.5	ENGINE,GAS TURB	11	1$	457,416.96$	
4810 01 0699409	D $	7,035.00	SKA30	LT1DC	00.0 00.0	COMPRESSOR,RECI	21	5$	147,735.00$	
1420 00 0000139	L $	1,266.00	SNN01	LT1E5	01.0 02.0	NUTATOR,TRACKER	74	27$	93,684.00$	
6125 00 8760519	L $	2,263.00	SLG37	LT1DS	01.0 05.5	MOTOR-GENERATOR	26	14$	58,826.00	
1430 00 4900833	L $	1,072.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.5	CIRCUIT CARD AS	62	29$	66,464.00	
1430 00 4848559	L $	7,371.00	SLF75	LT1DS	01.0 07.0	SIMULATOR STATI	6	4$	44,226.00	
6920 00 4559204	D $	4,163.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 02.0	POWER SUPPLY	18	7$	74,934.00	
1420 01 0659931	D $	4,017.00	SLF50	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	SERVOMECHANISM	8	7$	32,136.00$	
5960 00 1537335	L $	9,153.00	SKA49	LT1D7	05.0 12.7	ELECTRON TUBE	6	3$	54,918.00$	
1430 00 4641070	L $	1,337.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.1	CIRCUIT CARD AS	49	17$	65,513.00$	
1260 01 0564507	L $	4,488.00	SKA50	LX4FK	01.0 09.0	CIRCUIT CARD AS	65	5$	291,720.00$	
1430 01 0672787	D $	10,880.32	SLF50	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	COUNTER,ELECTRO	5	2$	54,401.60$	
1430 01 0657842	D $	2,333.98	SLF50	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	ELECTRONIC COMP	19	9$	44,345.62$	
1430 01 0433192	L $	1,016.00	SLF51	LT4DS	01.0 02.0	CIRCUIT CARD AS	374	19$	379,984.00$	
6615 00 1655773	L $	4,439.00	SNN27	LT1EY	01.0 02.0	FREQUENCY STAND	13	4$	57,707.00$	
6920 00 2234914	D $	974.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.1	CABLE ASSEMBLY,	200	16$	200,411.00	
4320 00 4030931	D $	7,731.00	SKA32	LT1DC	02.0 06.0	PUMPING UNIT,HY	13	2$	100,503.00	
1420 01 0495059	D $	412.00	SNN18	LT4E5	01.0 01.0	CABLE ASSEMBLY	2532	35$	1,043,184.00	
4933 00 1703403	L $	1,818.00	SNN30	LT1EY	01.0 02.0	CIRCUIT CARD AS	15	8$	27,270.00	
1430 00 5390107	D $	1,020.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.5	POWER SUPPLY	158	14$	161,160.00	
1260 01 0560009	L $	2,765.00	SKA50	LX4FK	01.0 09.0	AIR CONTROL ASS	95	5$	262,675.00	
1430 00 4641059	L $	1,030.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.6	CIRCUIT CARD AS	52	13$	53,560.00	
5820 00 4559203	D $	2,500.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 02.1	TARGET SOURCE	34	5$	85,000.00	
1420 01 0433187	L $	12,003.00	SLF50	LT4DS	01.0 02.0	CONTROL-OSCILLA	3	1$	36,009.00	
4310 00 6229413	L $	1,460.00	SHB03	LT1DB	01.0 02.9	VALVE,SOLENOID	432	8$	630,720.00	
1430 00 0564747	L $	2,900.00	SLG43	LT1DS	01.0 03.3	BLOWER	36	4$	104,400.00	
4935 00 3512904	L $	3,844.00	SNN29	LT1EY	01.0 02.0	CIRCUIT CARD AS	12	3$	46,128.00	
1430 01 0394061	L $	5,742.00	SHB41	LT4F3	01.0 02.0	DEFLECTION AMPL	2	2$	11,484.00	
1430 00 4641060	L $	644.00	SNN17	LT1E2	01.0 01.3	CIRCUIT CARD AS	47	16$	30,268.00$	
1440 00 4622553	D $	1,453.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 02.7	DAMPER,AZIMUTH	74	7$	107,522.00$	
1420 00 4082505	L $	1,603.00	SLF15	LT1DS	01.0 02.2	AMPLIFIER,PHOTO	11	6$	17,633.00*	
1430 01 0657898	D $	9,447.27	SLF50	LT1DS	01.0 02.0	POWER SUPPLY	1	1$		
1440 00 4559415	D $	1,834.00	SNN16	LT1E2	01.0 01.9	SENSOR ASSEMBLY	31	5$	56,854.00	
1430 00 9283672	L $	2,951.00	SLG34	LT1DS	02.0 03.2	BLOWER ASSEMBLY	11	3$	32,461.00	
1260 01 0565046	L $	1,769.00	SKA50	LX4FK	01.0 09.0	MODULE ASSEMBLY	136	5$	240,584.00	
4935 00 1425808	L $	1,465.00	SNN30	LT1EY	01.0 02.0	CIRCUIT CARD AS	21	6$	30,765.00	
4935 01 0048931	L $	747.00	SBM18	LT1EU	01.0 03.6	CIRCUIT CARD AS	74	11$	55,278.00	

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ATTACHMENT 4

MRC PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING CANDIDATE ITEMS
FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT
(SPR LMA 9050)

I. Reference.

A. SCRN XMMRSC8355-01, short title: Candidate Items - Depot Maintenance Selective Management (Inclosure 2).

B. DRCMM-RS letter, dated 14 March 1979, subject: Candidate Items - Depot Selective Management (Inclosure 3).

C. Inventory Research Office (IRO) overview of program: Selective Management (Inclosure 4).

II. Purpose. See Program Objective in Inclosure 4.

III. Scope.

A. This program will be permanently implemented as part of CCSS in a future release. In the interim, it must be run as a special processing request. The manual support planning procedures described below will be automated with implementation of Maintenance Data Management System (MDMS).

B. The program will be run initially upon receipt, subsequent scheduled runs will be the first of the calendar year after 31 December budget strat data is available, both initial and correction cycles.

IV. Systems concept. See MRC Candidate Item List in Inclosure 4.

V. Procedure.

A. Materiel Readiness Command (MRC) Candidate Item List.

1. Directorate for Materiel Management.

a. Schedule running of Special Processing Request LMA 9050 Simulated Procurement and Returns to generate output listing reflecting ranking of items based on dollar value of returns. The number of copies will depend on each MRC's need. See Appendix A for in-the-clear definition of data elements in the listing.

b. Select, at most, 50 items from output listing that will have piece parts available as candidates for depot selective management.

(1) Identify the piece parts and piece parts requirements. Some recommended tools for doing this are:

(a) Depot Maintenance Parts Requirements Lists (DMPRLs). The advantage of this product is that it can be obtained on an individual item basis (DIC YUA). However, it does not give the piece part requirement although it does give an overhaul factor.

(b) Maintenance Parts Explosion products (RINs S21CXX4129M and S21CXX4139M). The advantage of these products is that they reflect the apportionment year requirement for the piece part. However, they cannot be obtained on an individual item basis since the products are on microfilm. Advanced planning is required in order to obtain these products in hardcopy.

(2) Determine availability of piece parts for the potential candidate reparable items. Based on the availability of piece parts analysis, select or reject the item for selective management. Each MRC will use their own procedure to determine piece part availability, depending on what local and CCSS products are available. MIRCOM's procedure for determining piece part availability is attached as Inclosure 1.

In determining piece part availability, MIRCOM is only making a cursory review of selected data out of the NSNMDR along with the piece part requirement in making a judgement decision as to availability. Only items for which a judgement decision cannot be made will be looked at in detail. It is recognized that for an analysis of availability to be thorough, each piece part should be looked at from the standpoint of a supply control study or budget strat forecast of supply position; however, due to the number of piece parts and the time required for a thorough analysis, this type of analysis will be done on an exception basis only.

Also, MIRCOM is only using MIRCOM managed items in the initial selection process. Those items that cannot be supported by other manager items will be later discovered by the depot. Each Command will use their own judgement as to the scope of the items (both MRC and other manager or MRC only) to check for availability in the initial selection process.

(3) Review existing command schedule for the selected candidate item and insure it is compatible with asset generation and repair leadtime. If it is not, adjust schedule by submission of AMC Form 1782.

(4) For each NSN selected as a candidate item, obtain the PRON and total quantity for the apportionment/target year (the forthcoming fiscal year) and prepare listing in the following format and forward to the Directorate for Maintenance and Engineering:

CANDIDATE ITEMS FOR DEPOT SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT

NSN	PRON	TOTAL QTY

2. Directorate for Maintenance and Engineering.

a. Receive listing of Candidate Items for Depot Selective Management.

b. Insure availability of tech data packages using the Depot Capability List.

c. Insure program is loaded in the DESCOM master file.

d. Forward listing to DESCOM with appropriate identification.

B. Execution. Once the Candidate Items for Depot Selective Management Listing has been finalized and reviewed by the depot, as a minimum, MRCs will take the following actions:

1. Directorate for Materiel Management.

a. Utilize existing return techniques to insure the timely return of unserviceables.

b. Insure the items are on the Automatic Return Item List (ARIL) with Automatic Return Code E.

c. Insure the items are on appropriate retail publications such as Supply Information Letters.

d. Expedite procurements for piece parts required by the selective management items when identified as short by the repair depot.

2. Directorate for Maintenance and Engineering.

a. Notify item managers of repair part support problems.

b. Monitor monthly production.

c. Notify item managers of shortage of unserviceable reparable items.

APPENDIX A

SIMULATED PROCUREMENT AND RETURNS LISTING (SPR LMA 9050)

DATA ELEMENT	IN-THE-CLEAR DEFINITION
PRISN	Prime Stock Number
RC	Recoverability Code
UPRICE	Unit Price
ANAL	Analyst Code
FIA	FIA Code
ALT-R	Administrative Leadtime Repair
RLT	Repair Leadtime
Item Name	Item Nomenclature
AY-PWD-QTY	Apportionment Year PWD Quantity
AY-PWD-DV	Apportionment Year PWD Dollar Value (AY-PWD-QTY times UPRICE)
AY-AV-MO-RTN-QTY	Apportionment Year Average Monthly Return Quantity (Sum of forecasted unserviceable returns during apportionment year divided by 12)
AY-AV-MO-RTN-DV	Apportionment Year Average Monthly Return Dollar Value (AY-AV-MO-RTN-QTY times UPRICE)

ATTACHMENT 5

MIRCOM DIRECTORATE FOR MATERIEL MANAGEMENT
PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING CANDIDATE ITEMS
FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT

1. Purpose. The purpose of this procedure is to prescribe policy, responsibility, and procedure for selecting candidate items for depot maintenance selective management to reduce total repair turn around time for high investment secondary items.

2. Scope. This procedure is applicable to the Missile Systems Division (DRSMI-SS) and the Policy, Plans, and Programs Division (DRSMI-SO) of the Directorate for Materiel Management.

3. Policy. Personnel of the Missile Systems Division will make every effort to insure items are selected that will be fully supportable during the apportionment year. The special processing request will select only those reparable items in a buy and repair position in the apportionment year. Of those NSNs, the Missile Systems Division will select, at most, 50 items that can be supported for repair in the apportionment year.

4. Responsibilities and Procedures.

a. Missile Systems Division (DRSMI-SSR) will:

(1) Notify DRSMI-SOT to run special program requirement #LMA-9050 Simulated Procurement and Returns the first of the calendar year after 31 December budget strat data is available, both initial and correction cycles.

(2) Monitor development of the Candidate Items for Depot Selective Management List.

b. Policy, Plans and Programs Division (DRSMI-SOT) will:

(1) Schedule running of special program requirement #LMA-9050 by DRSMI-SSR to generate three copies of output listing.

(2) Forward two copies to Missile Systems Division (ATTN: DRSMI-SSR) and retain one copy for file.

c. Missile Systems Division (DRSMI-SSR) will:

(1) Receive Simulated Procurement and Returns Listing. See Appendix A for in-the-clear definition of data elements on the listing.

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